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THE POLYNESIAN.

Extracts from late Papers.

FURTHER MEXICAN INTELLIGENCE.—It has been said that Santa Ana ordered Gen. Ampudia to retire from Monterey and retreat upon Saltillo. A paper of the 3d ultimo of the city of Mexico has the following:

"General Santa Ana foresaw this disaster, and the night before his departure from the capitol he had a presentiment that he should not arrive at Queretaro without receiving lamentable accounts. For this reason he had sent instructions to Gen. Ampudia that he should retire to Saltillo, fortifying the pass of Los Muertos."

We have already said that the Mexicans were making diligent preparations for the defence of Vera Cruz. The garrison of the citadel has been increased, and troops are marching into the town from various points in the interior. One of the last official acts of General Landero, before he was succeeded by General Morales as Captain General of Vera Cruz, was to declare the city in a state of siege, thus subjecting it to martial law. Another measure was to exempt from all duty such articles as rice, maize, butter, &c., which may be necessary to enable the castle and city to stand a siege. Dealers are forbid to charge excessive prices for such articles. Mules and other animals used for transportation are also to be allowed to enter the city without charge. At the same time the people are busily fortifying the city, every class of citizens taking hold to dig trenches. Even the women have taken hold of the spade and shovel and work regularly with the men.

In Chihuahua Governor Trias is said to be melting up the bells of the churches to make cannon for the defence. The greatest lamentations are heard that the people cannot be provided with the arms which they are so eager to take up against the invaders. In all our papers we do not see mention made of Gen. Wool's invasion. It is from the North that they anticipate the descent of the avalanche.

We conclude with the following rough translation of a circular of Gen. Almonte. It is eminently calculated to inflame the animosity of the Mexicans, and holds out to them in the end the most deceptive hopes. It is obviously intended as an appeal to the world as well as to his countrymen, and we are in hopes it will teach our own people how much in earnest the leading men in Mexico truly are in their determination to adopt the war with the United States as the desperate resource for forming a sound national feeling, and overcoming the evils which Mexico has long endured from internal strife and civil wars.—[N. O. Pic. Nov. 11.]

[CIRCULAR.]

MINISTRY OF WAR AND MARINE, }
October 2, 1846. }

The Mexican Republic achieved her independence from her ancient metropolis without the need of other efforts than those of her own sons; and in entering the ranks of free people, she opened her ports frankly to foreign commerce.

With a loyalty which is acknowledged, she has fulfilled religiously her engagements with friendly nations; and the different administrations which have succeeded one another in the country, have vied with each other in cultivating their international relations, so that they have never been interrupted on the part of Mexico. From this religious fidelity in the fulfilment of our obligations, have followed the peace and good intelligence which subsist at present between us and the Governments of Europe, and those States of independent America which were formerly Spanish; but the United States of the North, a nation greedy of conquests, not acknowledging these truths, and unworthily responding to our generous friendship, has inflicted upon us all the wrongs possible, since we had the misfortune to enter into relations with it. The North Americans have excited and fomented constantly our domestic dissensions. They introduced their citizens into our State of Texas; they procured the independence of those thankless adventurers; and when it suited their interests, they resolved to incorporate with their own country that interesting portion of our territory, upon which the United States are unable to allege the slightest claim of right.

It was and is unquestionably just, that the Mexicans should reclaim their own; and when our troops were preparing to vindicate the honor of the nation and reconquer a territory which belonged to us, then the Government of the United States assumed as their own the cause of a revolted department of Mexico, and in a manner the most ignoble and unjust declared war upon us, introducing into the heart of the Republic their exterminating hosts, blockaded our ports with their squadrons, thus paralyzing our commerce, and to make our position more difficult, compelling us to misapply the ordinary resources of our public administration. This war demands great sacrifices of the republic, and these sacrifices are to be attributed to the necessity forced upon us by the most iniquitous act which can be perpetrated among civilized and christian people. To the scandal of the whole world, the Mexicans find themselves attacked, and are resolved to perish together and see their cities reduced to ruins, rather than to submit to the ambition of the people which seeks to make itself the Colossus of the New World. The ambitious views of these men are as ancient as they are notorious—to extend their territory over the vast expanse comprehended within the Mexican nation, destroying our temples, our race and nationality; and this conflict, which is one of life or death for Mexico, she must maintain with glory, or she must perish in it. It matters not that fortune sometimes deserts us in the field of battle; the honor of our arms we have preserved even in the midst of the disasters of war; and above everything, a people numbering eight millions, which achieved their independence against the might of a powerful nation, cannot succumb in a war waged upon it by the North Americans.

Our efforts to come out of the war gloriously will be as extraordinary as our sacrifices, since on every side the citizens are arming in support of the Supreme Government in defence of the country. Upon all classes in the State it has made and will continue to make great demands to place Mexico in an attitude to maintain her dearest rights, and Heaven, which always protects the right, is upon our side,

and will be propitious to us without doubt, because we are struggling for the religion of our fathers, for our independence and our firesides. The day is coming, nor is it now distant, when we shall not only be able to impose terms upon our enemies, but to exact from them as a fitting act of justice an indemnity for the injuries which they have inflicted upon us—injuries which will be indeed a grievous burden to the country, but which will save its honor and its nationality.

The Supreme Government, in anticipation of these events, and convinced that the final triumph in the present struggle will be in favor of Mexico, wishes that in due time there should be prepared and transmitted to it in its clearest form, an exact account of the losses sustained by the public interests, and those of private individuals in the present war; and with this view his Excellency, the General entrusted with the supreme executive power, charges me that I should direct you, as I now have the honor to do, that you take measures necessary to comply punctually with this design of the executive, in order that the noble and patriotic views of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic may be fulfilled. God and Liberty.

ALMONTE.

FURTHER MEXICAN INTELLIGENCE.—We have a report from Gen. Ampudia, written from Saltillo on the 4th October, giving the killed, wounded and missing in "the division under his command" at Monterey, from the 19th to the 23d of September, in their different encounters with the Americans.

The list embraces 5 officers and 117 privates killed; 23 officers and 221 men wounded; 1 officer and 8 men injured or "contused," and 63 wounded. This gives a total of 438. We know this to be far below the true number of casualties, unless Ampudia intends to confine this, as his words may import, to his own immediate command, independent of that under other general officers, and the irregular troops.

We find in a Vera Cruz paper a statement that from 65 to 70 Mexican officers were killed or wounded at Monterey.

To keep alive the enthusiasm which has been aroused throughout Mexico, and thereby forward the organization of the National Guard, Gen. Salas, the nominal head of the Government, has allowed himself to be named colonel of a new battalion raised in the city of Mexico.

We find denunciations in the papers against a class of Mexicans who are said to be withdrawing privately from the country, taking with them the wealth which they have amassed, as alleged by speculating in the funds, and like practices. They leave the country to escape being called upon to make contributions. The press shows no mercy to such men.

The press is very bold, too, in its denunciations at the clergy, who are accused of opposing the measures of the Government.

We have some notices of the state of the defences of San Juan de Ulloa. There is nothing very new about them, but they confirm all that we have before said of the almost impregnable strength of that second Gibraltar. There are two hundred and four guns mounted, of heavy calibre, and a reinforcement of 800 artillerymen, principally French, has recently been added to the garrison. Speaking of the fortress, the English commanding officer on that station recently remarked that England and the United States together had not ships enough to take it.

The States of New Leon, Coahuila, Upper and Lower California, Tamaulipas and Chihuahua are exempted during the invasion, and also Texas, until the nation succeeds in recovering possession of it! If the States fail to pay the amounts required, the revenues assigned to them are to revert to the General Government.—[N. O. Pic., Nov. 10.]

MONTEREY, Oct. 10.—"The brave division of Gen. Worth has fought six distinct and separate battles, and as often conquered superior numbers, and strewed the valleys and the mountains, the streets and the house-tops, with the enemy's dead. We have gained a series of glorious triumphs, and we hope the government and people will be satisfied. This valley and surrounding scenery would seem to have sat to Johnson's Rasselas. Nothing can exceed its fertility, beauty, or grandeur. As to climate, it seems to be a resolution of all the finer elements. In the same enclosure you observe the tropical and the northern fruits—the orange and pomegranate, blended with the apple, pear and cherry of the north—all growing in rich and harmonious luxuriance. The mountains seem to stretch to Heaven, and kiss the hand of God in thankfulness for His blessings. Indeed, 'all but the face of man is divine.'"

SPECIE FOR THE ARMY IN SANTA FE.—*Government Drafts no go.*—Capt. Murphy, whose arrival in this city from Santa Fe, we noticed in our paper of Monday, has, we learn, been dispatched here to get specie funds for the troops, &c., under Gen. Kearney's command. Upon his arrival application was made to the Bank of Missouri, and, we understand, arrangements have been made by the bank to let him have \$120,000 in gold, which he will immediately transport to Santa Fe.

Some months ago we stated that the Government had supplied Major Walker and the other Paymasters attached to the command, with Treasury drafts (war warrants we ought to have called them) of a small denomination, to be passed to the traders in Santa Fe, under the belief that the traders would readily exchange specie for them, as they would be more convenient for remittance to the United States. The Paymaster, we believe, also took out about \$20,000 in gold and a small amount in the notes of the Bank of Missouri. It turns out that these Treasury drafts will not go any better in Santa Fe than they do here, if so well, and the notes of the Bank are in worse odor. The Mexicans will not sell any thing for Treasury drafts, (they don't like Uncle Sam's promises) or for Missouri notes. Everything they have to sell must be paid for in specie, or they will not sell at all. The general trade of the country has been so broken up by the war and the delay of the traders on the route, that they have not the specie (if they had the inclination) to exchange for these drafts; consequently the government officers can do nothing with them, except in a few instances, when the sutler or American trader choose to take them at a large shave.

How far a hundred and twenty thousand dollars will go in satisfying the claims of the officers and men, and providing for the necessary wants of the camp it is not in our power to judge, but it can hardly be more than a drop in the bucket.—[St. Louis Rep., Nov. 10.]

THE HORRORS OF WAR.—The Louisville Journal publishes the following extract of a letter from Monterey, describing a most touching incident in the great battle. The poor victim should have a monument erected to her memory.

CAMP, MONTEREY, Oct. 7, 1846.

Hungry and cold, I crept to one corner of the fort, to get in the sunshine, and at the same time to shelter myself from the bombs that were flying thick around me. I looked out, and some two or three hundred yards from the fort, I saw a Mexican female carrying food and water to the wounded men of both armies. I saw her lift the head of one poor fellow—give him water, and take the handkerchief from her own head and bind up his wounds; attending one or two others in the same way, she went back for more food and water. As she was returning I heard the crack of one or two guns, and she, good creature, fell; and after a few struggles all was still—she was dead. I turned my eyes to Heaven and thought "Oh God! and this is war!" I cannot believe but that the shot was an accidental one. The next day, passing into another fort, I passed her dead body. It was lying on its back with the head and broken gourd containing a few drops of water. We buried her amidst showers of grape and round shot, occasionally dodging a shell or twelve-pounder, and expecting every moment to have another grave to dig for one of ourselves. J. R. B.

AM. CONSUL IN PRUSSIA.—You had in your paper about the middle of June last, an article from Washington, in which your correspondent informed you that the President had nominated Mr. Graebe as Consul for the Prussian Rhenish provinces, but that the Senate had postponed his confirmation for further information as to his being a citizen of the U. States. This must have been satisfactory, as his nomination has been confirmed, and his commission was sent here to our legation, to apply for the usual exequatur for him. The Prussian Government has, however, refused to grant the same—not out of any personal objection against Mr. Graebe, but because he is an American citizen, and not a Prussian subject; informing Mr. Donelson in the same note, that the King would not receive any American citizen as United States Consul in the Rhenish provinces, but that he wanted our government to appoint a Prussian subject in his place. Mr. Graebe had been previously offered by the Prussian Minister the exequatur, on condition that he would become a Prussian subject, which he declined, declaring that he considered the honor of being an American citizen greater than any one which the Prussian government could confer on him. The reason of the refusal of the exequatur, and the declaration to exclude all our citizens from their own consulate in the Rhenish provinces, is so novel and singular that it will appear incredible. I have it however from the best authority. Mr. Donelson has reported this rather offensive demand, and it is now to be seen what our government will do. It cannot well yield to the bidding of the Prussian government, as it would prescribe thereby all our citizens, and declare them unfit to fill our own offices.—[Cor. of N. Y. Jour. of Com.]

PARIS, October 29.—The news brought by the Great Western is given in all the newspapers of this morning at considerable length. No comments, however, of sufficient importance to be transcribed, are made in any one journal. It seems, nevertheless, to be the opinion of the Parisian press, that United States Government has made a great error in deciding that its invading army shall levy contributions from the Mexicans. As long as the army paid its way, the Mexicans, having no patriotism, or at least very little, were not ill disposed to the invaders, and in fact, rather welcomed them than otherwise. But now that the interests of the Mexicans will be, not promoted as heretofore, but cruelly injured, it is believed by the Parisian journals that the whole population will become most exasperated against the Americans, and will resist them by all the means in their power. In that case, it is calculated that grave difficulties, perhaps disaster and defeat are in store for the Americans, for they will have to struggle at one and the same time against all the difficulties that an army can encounter—against troops superior in number, against harassing guerilla forces, against a hostile population, against a horrible climate, against the difficulties of a wild country, without roads and oftentimes mountainous, against sickness, against want of provisions, and perhaps also, against the reluctance, the discouragement, the desertion of their own soldiers. Notwithstanding all this, it is not doubted for one moment, that if the Americans can get hand to hand with the Mexicans, the latter would get severely licked, however great might be the odds in their favor. Touching the annexation of the province of New Mexico, few observations are made, though some papers notice the vast addition it makes to the already gigantic territory of the United States. It does not appear to be thought however, that the annexation can, at present, be considered as definitive. That it was made without a single blow being struck, is unhesitatingly ascribed to the treason of the Mexican governor.—[Correspondence of the European Times.]

ROYAL FLOUR AND A ROYAL PRICE.—Last fall Mr. Henry Smith, an enterprising miller of Le Roy, in this county, sent six barrels of his choicest superfine Genesee flour, manufactured at his mill in Wheatland, Monroe Co., to Queen Victoria, and for which, in due time, he received from Her Majesty the comfortable little sum of three thousand dollars. The flour was put up in highly finished barrels, neatly varnished, inclosed in sacks, and forwarded direct to the Queen at London.

This fortunate experiment upon the appetite of Royalty seems to have suited her Majesty's palate so nicely that, in addition to the ample remuneration for his adventure, he has recently received an order direct from London, for three thousand barrels more "of the same sort," which he has promptly forwarded.—[Batavia Times.]